

American Notes in Munich.

Published Daily.

Where the „Notes“ may be Fund.

The American Notes in Munich may be found on sale at the

American Library
 American Consulate
 Jaffe's Book Store
 The Reise Bureau
 Hotels: Bayerischer Hof
 „ Continental
 „ Deutscher Hof
 „ Leinfelder
 „ Park
 „ Regina Palast
 „ Russischer Hof
 „ Vierjahreszeiten
 Pensions: Liesecke.
 „ Finckh

Registration.

Americans leaving Munich are requested to give notice at the registration office in the American Consulate. This is important so that at the proper time correct lists of those desiring transportation to the United States may be sent to the American Embassy in Berlin.

Oberammergau.

Thousands of Americans visit Oberammergau yearly. Trains, mails, telephone and telegraph are again in regular operation. Americans wishing to enjoy the quiet pleasure of this famous village of the Passion Play can be accomodated at a number of hotels. The proprietor of one of them, the Wittelsbacher Hof, informs us that, in case any Americans cannot realize on their letters of credit, checks on their home banks will be accepted in payment.

Transportation via Holland.

Authentic information, telephoned from Berlin, states that the Americans now in Germany will most likely be sent to Rotterdam for embarkation to America. Positive information as to this will be given in two or three days, and until confirmed it should not be acted upon.

The Railway Schedule.

In the four directions which now chiefly interest Americans, trains are running as follows:

To Lindau: 3.09 and 8.09 a. m. and 3.09 and 8.09 p. m.

To Kufstein: 2.36 and 8.36 a. m. and 2.36 and 8.36 p. m.

To Berlin: 1.47 and 8.47 a. m. and 1.47 and 8.47 p. m.

To Würzburg: 1.05 and 7.05 a. m. and 1.05 and 7.05 p. m.

The American Relief Found.

The amount subscribed for the American Relief Fund in Munich now amounts to more than 11 000 dollars. It is requested that the unpaid subscriptions be sent at once to the treasurer. In case current funds are unavailable, checks on American banks are gladly received. They should be drawn to Leslie D. Bissell, treasurer, and sent to the American Library, Salvatorplatz 1. Munich and home address should also be given.

The American Relief Committee.

At a Meeting, on August 7th at the Bayerischer Hof a Committee of representatives was appointed at the instance of the Hon. T. St. John Gaffney, the efficient Consul General of the United States in Munich. This committee has organised itself as follows:

Executive Committee:

Consul-General Gaffney, Honorary Chairman
 Professor Fullerton, Chairman

Dr. Bissell
 Mr. de Forest
 President Garfield
 Dr. Williamson

The Executive Committee has organized the following Committees to work under its general direction.

I. Relief.

Mr. de Forest, Director.

A. Emergency Relief to Americans

Dr. Williamson, Chairman
 Mr. Crocker
 Mr. Jennings
 Mr. Robbins
 The Director, ex officio

B. Red Cross

Professor Fullerton, Chairman
 Dr. Bissell
 Dr. Coit

Mr. A. M. Williamson
Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung

Drs. Lubeck and Reazor and Messrs. Hyams, Waitt, and Johnson are authorized as solicitors for contributions in Hotels.

II. Information.

President Garfield, Director.

A. News

Mr. Baldwin, Chairman
Dr. Bissell
Mr. Altsheler
Mr. Crocker
Professor Jastrow
Mr. Jennings
Judge Lehman
Mr. Martin
Mr. Robbins
Mr. Satterlee
The Director ex officio

B. Transportation.

Mr. Neilson Chairman
Mr. Hyams
Mr. Lane
Mr. Mc Enerny
Mr. Schneider
The Director ex officio

C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration.

Mr. Roesler, Chairman
Mr. Brand
Mr. von Engelken
Judge Spiegelberg
The Director ex officio

D. Banks and Credits.

Mr. Watriss, Chairman
Mr. Bell
Mr. Leaske
Mr. Loeb
The Director ex officio.

To avoid confusion, all matters within the scope of each Committee's powers are to be handled under the direction of its Chairman only.

The Chairmen may be found daily after 11.30 A. M. as follows:

I. Relief

A. Emergency }
B. Red Cross } At the American Library

II. Information

A. News
B. Transportation
C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration
D. Banks and Credits

} at the
} Consulate.

Mr. Gerard and Dr. Harnack.

At the great meeting of 4000 Americans just held at the Berlin Rathaus, Geheimrath Oberbürgermeister Wermuth presided, and most cordially welcomed all

Americans in Berlin, in whose honor the meeting took place. He declared that the Germans regarded the Americans now in Germany as brothers.

He was followed by Mr. Gerard, American Ambassador in Berlin, who dwelt especially upon the friendly and hospitable reception which the Americans have always found in Germany. The Berliner "Lokal-anzeiger" reports the Ambassador as saying: "Germany has today throughout the whole world no better friends than we are. We are proving this since we have gladly undertaken the task of protecting the Germans who are in France, England and Russia — and that means not merely hundreds but hundreds of thousands. We have proved it, because, as I hear from Washington, we are sending to you a hospital ship and a Red Cross mission."

Then Professor Dr. Adolf Harnack, who holds the Chair of Church History in the University of Berlin, spoke and spoke brilliantly as he always does. He dwelt upon the eminent progress made by the American nation. In particular he dwelt upon the hospitable reception ever ready for Germans by Americans. Since the days of Steuben and Schurz, the Germans have been welcomed as American citizens. They have given of their best and have lost nothing by it. American hospitality is proverbial and let it never be forgotten that in the crucial days of 1870, for instance, the American Minister at Paris (the Hon. Elihu Washburne) in an entirely adequate manner, protected the Germans shut up there, and at the present time the representative, now an Ambassador, of America in Paris has again taken over the protection of the Germans. Anyone, adds Dr. Harnack, can see who are Germany's friends and blood-relations. But the fundamental reason for the friendship between Germany and America lies in the communion of spirit animating both peoples in their moral and religious strivings.

Finally, a resolution was passed to publish a proclamation, signed by prominent persons, among them the Oberbürgermeister of Munich and Stuttgart, looking toward the protection of Americans. It demands that in places where there are numbers of Americans, committees shall be formed to aid them in any and every way.

Why is there War?

On June 28th, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were murdered. The tragedy occurred at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. The event shocked the world as have few assassinations.

The Prince, the nephew of the venerable Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was heir to the throne. His lovely, clever and accomplished wife, though not of royal rank, had already been treated

as an equal by the German Emperor and the King of England. Some chivalrous Hungarians were quick to declare that if Francis Ferdinand became Apostolic King of Hungary, she must be their Queen. Even in the conservative court of Vienna there were here and there a few furtive signs of breaking down the bars of hitherto unyielding etiquette. Certainly there was a realization that some of Francis Ferdinand's greater popularity in Europe latterly could be ascribed to his wife. For he had not been a popular Prince. Some persons did not like his supposedly Jesuit leanings; others did not like his presumable militaristic prejudices; still others did not like his policy with regard to the Slavs in Austria-Hungary. And here was the sticking point — the Slavs.

Some time ago, with statesmanlike prevision, Francis Ferdinand pointed out to his compatriots that the Dual Empire, consisting of Austrians and Hungarians, should be transformed into a Triple Empire. There should be official recognition of the fact that the Empire consists of Austrians, Hungarians, and Slavs. There are immense numbers of Slavs in the Austro-Hungarian Empire; for instance, the Bohemians, the Croats, the Slavonians, the Serbs. The number of Serbs was augmented when, after a generation of military control, authorized by the treaty of Berlin (1878), the Dual Empire definitely annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, provinces once belonging to Turkey, but settled largely by Serbs. In no region of the world has there been greater progress in civilization than in these provinces since 1878. But this very progress excited Servian jealousy. Servia longed to have all the Serbs under her control, whether they were in Macedonia under the Turk or in the Dual Empire under Francis Joseph. The Balkan war liberated those under the Turk. Fired with this success, Servia turned more than ever toward those in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the Serbs in Macedonia there was indeed a liberation, if we consider Servian ahead of Turkish civilization. But to exchange Austro-Hungarian for Servian civilization would be a tragic step backwards.

This fact, of course, did not in the least disturb the Servians. They went right ahead to unite all the Serb race. Great patriotic societies were organized, whose methods were murder when necessary.

Francis Ferdinand and his wife fell as martyrs to this propaganda. At least so the Austro-Hungarian Government maintained in its now famous ultimatum, presented to Servia four weeks after the assassination and only after diplomatic dealings had failed. Austria accused Servia of having plotted the murder on Servian soil and of carrying it out by the Servian agents of one of the great Slav societies. The evidence accumulated by the Austrian investigation seemed damning. Servia denied the allegations.

Austria demanded the disbandment of the societies in Servia, whose methods were avowedly subversive to law and order, requested that Austrian agents should aid the Servians in this task and that the attitude of the whole nation should change, or grave consequences would immediately follow. The Servian reply was unsatisfactory. Hence on July 28th Austria declared war.

Like Montenegro, Servia, a Slav country, enjoys the protection of the greatest of Slav countries, Russia. And Russia began to mobilize.

This, in turn, excited German suspicion. An interchange of telegrams between the German and Russian Emperors took place. It will doubtless rank high in the history of correspondence. It revealed the fact that Russia was arming, not only against Austria-Hungary, but also against Germany. The German government, which had acted as a friendly mediator between Russia and Austria, requested Russia to stop further mobilization, otherwise Germany herself would be compelled to mobilize. The only reply was a crossing of the German border by Russian troops. Hence, on August 1st, Germany declared war.

Now that Russia was to be attacked, Russia's ally, France, quickly mobilized. Troops crossed the border. War came without any declaration.

Everyone wondered what England would do. The British government asked the French and German governments whether they would respect the neutrality of Belgium. The German Government's answer was unsatisfactory to England. Hence, on August 4th, England declared war against Germany.

Finally, on August 5th, Austria-Hungary declared war against Russia.

Of the six great Powers, Italy only was not at war. And yet Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, Italy. At first it may have seemed strange to some that Italy did not immediately ally her fortunes to those of her partners. On second thought, however, everyone will see that Italian neutrality is of vital service to Germany and Austria. With enemies to the east, north, west, and a part of the south, there remained only that other part from which to draw supplies. The Brenner Pass has already become such a supreme artery of commerce as it was in the days of the Romans. Italy, in her friendly neutrality, can still draw immense supplies of food-stuffs from the outside world and send them into Austria and Germany.

But even were Austria and Germany provisioned for a decade, of what avail would it be, should Italy enter the war with them? Not a soldier of the Italian army could they use, for the gallant Italian army and navy would be insufficient to defend the

tremendous Italian coast-line against the English and French, overwhelming in their combined power in the Mediterranean.

Finally, as the French are naturally suspicious that, despite these circumstances, Italy may, after all, suddenly and offensively side with Germany and Austria, an immense number of French troops have been mobilized along the Italian border and are hence withdrawn from duty in the field against Germany.

As to other European countries, Holland, Rumania, Turkey, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms have declared neutrality.

Turning to other continents, our own country has declared its neutrality. But Japan has not. And this is significant. For the future history of the world, it may be vitally significant.

The War: Albania.

Germany and Austria-Hungary are now enjoying the assistance of an unexpected ally, Albania. To be sure, Albania is the newest of autonomous states. But for many years its people have been feared because of their fierce and warlike nature. As a result the Albanians have always enjoyed a semi-independence. Even when they finally gained independence and were provided by the powers with a monarch, they could not agree among themselves. A rebellion was the result.

When, however, the Servian war with Austria began, the Albanians of every party saw their chance. They hate the Servians and with one accord moved across their eastern frontier and began to harry their ancient enemy.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Serbia's other neighbor, Bulgaria, is beginning to show similar symptoms. A force of 10 000 Bulgarian volunteers has already entered Serbia with hostile intent.

The War: Russia.

Russia has adopted a remarkable mode of warfare in blowing up the mole at Hangö, at the entrance to the Finnish Sea, in order to impede any possible hostile progress to St. Petersburg, near at hand. Mines to guard the passage have been laid. The drastic procedure at Hangö is said to have been supplemented by the tearing up of railway tracks in order to block more effectually the way to the capital.

The War: France.

The news from the Alsatian territory lying between Belfort in France and Mülhausen in Germany indicates that the Germans have captured ten French officers and over five hundred men, in repulsing the attack from France. The French, of course, came through, the "Trouée de Belfort", a depression in

the Vosges mountains, through which troops may easily pass from France to Germany or vice versa. On the French side the pass is commanded by the fortress of Belfort. The town has a population of about 33 000. It lies at the base of a great rock on which stands the impressive looking citadel. Before this is the enormous figure of a lion, the famous "Lion of Belfort", the work of the sculptor Bartholdi, whose still more famous work, "Liberty Enlightening the World", is in New York harbor. The giant statue at Belfort commemorates the successful resistance of that place in the Franco-German war of 1870—71. Then as now it was a fortified town of great strength. As they have turned the French northern flank at Liège, so military strategy demands that the southern flank be also turned, presumably at Belfort. The remembrance of 1870—71 will doubtless fire the Germans to heroic achievements in this direction.

The War: England.

The papers are publishing an English poster which, they allege, has been exposed in thousands of conspicuous places. It is issued in the name of the Neutrality League and is signed by well known Englishmen and women. It reads as follows:

Englishmen do your duty and keep your land from a narrow-minded and senseless war. A small but powerful clique wishes to drive you into this war. You must thwart this conspiracy or it will be too late. Ask yourselves: Why ought we to go to war? The clique party says we must preserve the balance of power and that if Germany annexes Belgium or Holland, it will be so powerful that it will swallow us up as well. But this party is not telling you the truth. It is much more probable that, if we fight on the side of France and Russia, the balance of power will be disturbed as never before. We will make Russia the most important military power on the Continent, and you know what kind of a power Russia is. It is your duty to save your land from destruction. Act before it is too late!

Searches have been made by the London police through many of the London houses occupied by Germans. Twenty-odd spies or suspects were taken into custody, including several persons of considerable social position. The total number of Germans in London is said to be 30 000. They have all been placed under strict police supervision and, it is rumored, have not been permitted to leave their homes.

The bravery of the officers and crew of the Königin Luise, the small side wheel passenger steamer which laid the bombs at the mouth of the Thames, excited much admiration, not only in Germany, but also in England itself — a sportsman-like foe.